FRANCE.

PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, March 30, 1875 An omeial decree has been promulgated pro-hibiting the importation into France of American potatoes, or of sacks or barrels previously used in

packing them. The object is to prevent the introduction of the Dolorado beetle.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, March 30, 1875. The French government has agreed to the Berne Postal Convention.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 80, 1875. The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

SPECIE FROM ENGLAND

One hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars in specie were sent to New York by the steamship Mosel, which satisd from Southampton to-day.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

ENGLISH PREPARATION FOR A NATIONAL REPRE-

BENTATION. LONDON, March 31-5 A. M. The British Commissioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition have sent circulars to 3,000 persons who have taken part in exhibitions and agricultural shows in this country during the last seven years, and also to chambers of commerce and heads of municipalities throughout

the British Isles. answers already received indicate that Ireland and the North of England will be well represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

GERMANY.

A PRINCE-BISHOP SUMMONED TO SURRENDER HIS SEE.

BERLIN, March 30, 1875 Right Rev. Henry Foerster, D. D., Prince-Bishop of Breslau, has been summoned to resign his bishopric, because he promulgated the Papal enexcited against the ecclesiastical laws.

THE BISHOPS AT FULDA

BOMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES OF PRUSSIA ASSEM BLED IN COUNCIL-THE QUESTION OF STATES AID.

BERLIN, March 30, 1875. The Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fuida is held with closed doors.

The object of the meeting is to discuss and issue

a pastorel letter concerning the bill before the Prussian Diet withdrawing the State grants from

THE POPE AND THE OLD CATHOLICS.

VATICAN EXCOMMUNICATION AGAINST THE CHURCH SECEDERS IN SWITZERLAND.

PARIS. March 30, 1875. The Univers publishes a Papal Encyclical re newing the excommunication pronounced against the authorities for protecting them.

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.

TERAL CONCHA INDICTS GENERAL JOYELLAR BEFORE KING ALFONSO-A GRAND SENSATION IN MADRID.

MADRID, March 30, 1875. General Concha, late Captain General of Cuba. has addressed a petition to King Alionso secusing General Jovellar, his predecessor in the Captain Generalship and now Spanish Minister of War. of Bpanish army on that island.

HIS ADMINISTRATION AS MINISTER OF WAR. Concha also censures the conduct of General Jovellar as Minister of War.

A PROFOUND SENSATION DESPITE THE PRESS MUZZLE. The petition has created a profound sensation.

The Spanish newspapers are compelled to maintain silence in regard to it.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 30, 1875. Intendente Lianos and Collector of Customs Noguera sail for Spain to-morrow.

MEXICO.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS ABOUT TO REASSEMBLE IN SESSION-RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY-THE BIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE-PROVINCIAL REVO-LUTIONISTS DEFEATED-VOLCANIC ACTION. EABTHQUAKE AND ACCIDENT.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVANA, March 22, 1875. The Seventh National Congress will begin its closing session on April 1.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY STILL MORE RITTED. CATHOLIC PRESS OPINIONS.

The religious controversy increases in bitter The Federalista censures foreign journals of the capital for leaning toward the conservative and

church parties. The Vor de Mexico, a Cathone organ, save Our situation is critical. Our holy faith and its ninisters are persecuted. The written doctrines of the government and the constitution are

ministers are persecuted. The written doctrines of the government and the constitution are against us, Mexicans and foreigners in the Republic are divided into Roman Catholics and dissenters. On one side is religion; on the other uncellet. The unbetievers have united their forces to combat the Mexican Catholics. The Empire failed because it did not aoners to its original plan and allowed the profession of laise worships, it consequently lost the support of the Mexican Catholics. The actual question is not one of politics, but of religion. If the Catholics receive immunity and liberty for their rite and the nefarious laws which oppose and oppress it are annulled, then, and not until then, will they be in concord with the rest of the nation, even if not entirely satisfied with the condition of things.

SKIRMISHING WITH REVOLUTIONISTS. Frequent skirmishes with the revolutionists are eported in Michoncan. The government troops are represented to be uniformly successful.

PAWN OFFICES REGULATION. A new law compels the closing of pawn offices m the capital. The proprietors generally refuse

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT. A floor in St. Paul's Hospital, in this city, recently gave way and a large number of people were precipitated to the story below. Several

persons were badly injured. EASTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ACTION. The earthquakes in Jalisco are abating, the later shocks being very slight.

Meanwhile the volcanic activity of Ceborneo increases, and prodigious quantities of ashes and dense volumes of smoke issue from its craters. CREMATION.

The State government of Oaxaca has omcially permitted the practice of cremation of the bodies or the dead.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.

REFUSAL OF THE COURT OF PARDONS TO IN-TERFERE WITH THE SENTENCE OF SULLIVAN, THE MURDERER OF TALMAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1875. The Court of Pardons has refused to interfere with the sentence of death passed on Michael sullivan, at the late term of the court held in New Brunswick, for the murder of Daniel Talmage. He will accordingly be executed on the sin of April sext. The condemned man will be informed of this action by special messenger to-morrow.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

AMERICAN POTATOES EXCLUDED FROM THE STARTLING NABRATIVE OF MURDER, INCENDIAR-ISM, BOBBERY AND OUTRAGE-APPLICATION OF LYNCH LAW-GENERAL AUGUR'S PROMPT

ACTION. GALVESTON, Texas, March 30, 1875. A special despatch to the News from Corpus

Christi, dated the 29th, says:—

A letter from the Postmaster at Neuces, who was robbed and whose house was burned by Mexicans, says:—"On the 26th linst., about four o'clock P. M., while conversing with a man named smith, I discovered three Mexicans approaching my store. I went into the sitting room for my rife and had secured it wene Smith rushed in with a Mexican following him with a gun pointed and prepared to fire. My wife interierd and prevented him. He then pointed the gun at me, but I proved too quick and saved my hie by taking his. I then aimed at the nearest of the other cuttroats who had entered the store, when discovering about fifty of them outside. I reirrained from shooting, knowing my only chance for life was to secrete myself, which I did in a subterrancan passage, where I found Smith.

'The robbers completely sacked my store, packing the valuables in wagons.

'About this time the mail rider from San Antonio arrived. They took him prisoner and the mail never reached me.

'Smith now lief his hiding place and ran. They Christi, dated the 29th, says :-

mail never reacted me. "Smith now left his hiding place and ran. They "Smith now left his hiding place and ran. They gave chase and murdered him. The store was fired, and I was compelled to leave my place of conceaiment, which I did unnoused. I fremained near and witnessed the destruction of my home. The Mexicans left, believing that I was to be consumed in the flames. My children were snot at twice while they lay prostrate on the ground from fright.

wince while they lay prostrate on the ground from fright.

"Before leaving my store the Mexicans had captured several Americans, whom they suojected to most cruel treatment, stripping some of trem and compelling them to go barelooted before them. One man, who fainted from exhaustion, was beaten and leit on the roadside.

"One of the leaders was captured and lodged in fail here on Saturdy. A meeting of citizens neld here to-day, to consider what disposition should be made of the prisoner, resulted in his immedidate trial by the people. A court was formed, the prisoner arraigned, counsel for the prosecution and the defence were appointed and a jury empanelled. The evidence showed the prisoner to be guilty of murder, arson, roobery, faits imprisonment and torture of Americans. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was immediately executed.

sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was immediately executed.

"A citizen of this place who has just returned from Mexico, where he went to purchase mules, visited Monterey and Monciova, where he learned that about 700 men had left that section for Texas. He therefore returned rapidly home. At Camargo and vicinity all the "Pelados" have disappeared and bands of 400 to 500 are reported crossing the river near Roma and Edinourg. It is stated further that a raid on this place is contemp ated, and that the Mexican leader of the outlaws boasted that his bugies would sound in the boasted that his bugies would sound in the streets of Corpus Christi when the people least expect it."

ACTION OF GENERAL AUGUR

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1875. General Augur's attention having been attracted to the Associated Press telegrams published yesterday, giving reports of Mexican raids into Texas, and being still in command of that Territory, telegraphed the Commandant of Fort Brown, at Brownsville, as to the truth of the reoris, and received the following reply:-

ports, and received the following reply:—

There are many reports of raids on the ranches in the vicinity of Corpus Christi and a torcatened attack upon that place. Some ranches doubtless have been robbed and burned and some people have been killed and some taken prisoners are reported to have escaped, and the marauders have been driven from the vicinity of Corpus Christi by the citizens in pursuit. I have sent all my mounted force to intercept the robbers and General Hatch has sent troots for the same purpose. Many depredations have been committed along the river above this point of late and several persons have been killed. I believe these robbers are Mexicans and that most of them are from the other side of the river. There are probably several parties out for the purpose of stealing cattle and robbing ranches, but I have no reliable information as to numbers.

Colonel Twenty-fourth infantry, commanding.

THE THREATENED FLOOD.

THE SUSQUEHANNA BREAKING UP-CONDITION OF THE ICE AT PITTSTON AND NEIGHBOR-HOOD-THE BESIEGED INHABITANTS AND THEIR TROUBLES.

PITTSTON, March 30, 1875. The water has risen about twelve inches since morning, and yet there appears to be no change in the condition of things here. The sun until noon shone brightly, and its rays meited the snow ipon the mountains and started thousands of little rills. These tributaries have not been sufficiently large to disturb the gorge, above or below, at present. They remain fixed in their frigid being the cause of the lack of discipline in the grandeur, softening a little upon the surface ouly, as an examination to-day proved. The mass below is as compact as granite, and reaches to the bottom of the river. The water between the gorges at this place, for a distance of the gorges at this place, for a distance of four miles, although seventeen leet above the level of the water mark, stands almost like a pool, the current being very slow. The banks of the river nave been lined with people for two days, who are anxiously awaiting the disseverance of the lev embrace. Rumers are concludily about with regard to the condition of things up the river. The intensest agony of suspense prevails here to-night. The heavens are clouded and rain is promised. A neasy fail will start the gorges now, but nothing else. The dwellers on the west side are living in a condition resembling those in a besieged city who await a bombardment.

> THE RIVER AT WILKESBARRE SEVENTEEN AND A HALF FEET ABOVE LOW WATER.

> WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 30, 1875. The thaw this afternoon was rapid. Since sunset the river, which was stationary during most of the day, has been rising at the rate of two inches in an hour. It is now seventeen and a half teet in an hour. It is now seventeen and a half feet above low water mark. The gorge has not moved at all and will probably not do so to-night. Many persons are on the watch, expecting it to move momentarily. The water is dammed up above Ransom by the gorge there; but it has not yet reached a height sufficient to move the ice or to overflow the river banks.

NO DANGER AT WILLIAMSPORT-THE ICE MOVING NEAR JERSEY SHORE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 20, 1875. The river is at a stand at ten feet above low water mark. There is no change in the ice gorge, with the exception that from Jersey Shore it is reported that the ice is moving at that place. The weather has cleared and is getting warmer.

Mayor Powell has issued the following:—

There is not now, nor has there been, any danger from the ice, as reported in the papers. The ice is fast wasting and fins morning was so weak and rotten that cutting was abandoned. No damage has been done of any nature whatever. MAIUTN POWELL, Mayor. any nature whatever. MARTIN POWELL, Mayor. The river has fallen one foot since noon. The lee from this side of Lock Haven reached the head of the boom above this place at four o'clock this afternoon and lodged there. The ice which started from the lower end of the city resterdly and lodged on an island haif a mile below commenced to move again this afternoon, and is expected to reach the gorge at Watsontown every minute. The water at Watsontown is twenty feet above low water mark, but half of this is supposed to be back water, caused by the gorge. The citizens of that place are a little alarmed, and await with anxiety the breaking up of the gorge. There is anxiety the breaking up of the gorge. There is no change in the gorge at Glen Union.

THE SUSQUEHANNA NEARLY CLEAR AT PORT

DEPOSTT. PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 30, 1875. The river continues to rise here, but very slowly. Nearly all the ice has gone out of the river and no siarm is now felt. The weather is clear and warm.

CONDITION OF THE DELAWARE.

THE RIVER RISING-THE ICE STILL INTACT. DELAWARE WATER GAP, March 30, 1875. There is no especial change in affairs connected with the expected ice jam this morning, excepting that the river is gradually rising under the influence of hundreds of streamlets that are now pouring down the bilisides. Engineers passed through here yesterday, commissioned by the Le-high Railroad Company, to examine the ree gorge above. Great lears are entertained for all the bridges below. The cool nights have retarded the rapid action of the water, and it is impossible to tell just when the ice will come.

FOUR BRIDGES GONE.

Омана, Neb., March 30, 1875. Four fine bridges have been swept away by ice and high water on the Elkhorn River. Further damage is apprehended.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1875.

In the Civil Rights case vs. Robbins, clerk of the steamboat Seminole, for refusing a cabin passage to Louis Chevaller and wife, the United States Commissioner held Robbins in \$100 ball for trial in the United States Circuit Court.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1875.

BESIGNATION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IN-TERNAL REVENUE, J. W. DOUGLASS. The next important change in the Treasury De-

partment, it is stated to-day, will be the retirement of J. W. Donglass, Commissioner of Interna-Bevenue, who resigns that position, to take effect on the 1st of May next. It is understood that Douglass will succeed Judge Peck, of the Court of Claims, who will be retired in accordance with the act permitting judges a certain age to leave the Bench on full pay. The question of a successor to Mr. Douglass now agitates numerous aspirants for the office. Mr. Rogers, the Deputy Commissioner, and W. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Depart ment, are urging their claims; but it is said that ex-Congressman Chuton 1. Cobs, of North Carolina, will receive the appointment. VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONTEMPLATED TRAV-

ELS-A TRIP THOROUGH THE WEST AND TO THE OLD WORLD-PROGRESS OF HIS BOOK ON THE PUBLIC EVENTS OF HIS LIFETIME.

Vice President Wilson, having disposed of his private business affairs and having made arrangements to deposit for safe keeping at the Capito during his coming travels, the manuscript of his aiready half completed third volume of his work on the public events which have transpired during thirty odd years of public life, will leave Washington to-morrow evening for a trip to Nashville, Louisville and round by the way of St. Louis to Boston. He is going to take this trip for pleasure, and especially through Tennessee, be cause he has never travelled through that State before. His passage had been taken by the steamer for Europe on the 17th of April; but he will have to postpone his departure to the 28th. expects to join Mr. Claffin and his family in Romeand will be gone from two to four months. He will not do any more work for the present on his book. The third volume will contain forty well prepared chapters, and will come down to the present time. In this regard, it is said, it will be inprecedented in completeness. In conversing freely about politics, Mr. Wilson said that new men must be selected, who are worthy of patronage, to do the work of the republican party, and those who, though having been defeated in the late campaigns, yet have shown great strength must not be cast aside. As for the third term business, he remarked, emphatically, "We must have none of it; it will never do. The soldiers, the laboring element and the grangers are going to be of great weight in the next Presidential campaigu."

FRENCH AND GERMAN WAR PREPARATIONS MILLION STANDS OF ARMS MANUFACTURING FOR THE REPUBLIC.

The precaution taken by Germany to prevent France from strengthening her war footing is more than confirmed by advices received in Washngton to-day. The order of the French government was for 10,000 horses, having already contracted for the speedy manufacture of a million stands of arms at Styria, Austria, where the German government, it appears, is now having manufactured a large number of improved arms. the delivery of which has already commenced. MALIGNANT OUTBREAK OF THE YELLOW FEVER

AT KEY WEST-ASTONISHING NEGLIGENCE OF

THE AUTHORITIES. One week ago Captain Russell, the senior officer in command of the United States steamer Plymouth, at Key West, telegraphed the Navy Department that on that day there had been two fatal of yellow fever on shipboard, and that he had taken every precaution to prevent the disease from spreading. Incredible as it may appear, neither the War nor the Treasury Department were advised of the prevalence of the disease until to-day, when the engineer officer in charge of the government works at forts Taylor and Jefterson telegraphed the Chief of the Engineer corps that the yellow fever had greatly increased within a few days, that all the naval vessels were quarantined and the soldiers garrisoning the forts would leave immediately for colder quarters. Following this came a telegram to inother army officer stating that the epidemic was spreading, which report was soon generally known in army and navy circles and was not confined to the vessels of the navy, but that deaths were occurring in Key West. The existence of the disease was unknown to the Treasury Department, but upon hearing the report the Supervising Surgeon in charge of the marine hospitals directed that in structions be sent at once to the surgeons at Pensacoia, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston to be on the lookout for Yellow Jack and promptly report its appearance. The United States steamer Despatch, sent to New Orleans to convey the Senthe lever had broken out, increasing the solicitude felt here, not only for the naval officers, but for the prominent persons composing the excursion party. This early appearance of the fiver in so malignant a form and the negligence of the anthorities in not advising the Treasury Department of its existence causes serious apprehension lest it may become suddenly widespread in its rav-

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC IN MEXICO-THE SURGEON GENERAL IGNORES A SPECIAL ACT FOR ITS IN-

It will be remembered that on the 11th of February Senator McCreery introduced a bili premising that it had been reported in a responsible medical lournal of the United States and that it had been announced in a Texas paper that a disease resembling cholera was raging in Mexico, at no great distance from the frontier of the United States. and directing, therefore, that the Secretary of War detail a medical officer of the army, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to investigate carefully the matter of said reports. It is understood that the Surgeon General does not deem it advisable to expend the appropriation on such evidence and declines to detail the medical officer. The rapidity with which the yellow lever is reported to have taken hold of Key seem to indicate a favorable condition of climate for the spread of epidemic diseases, and it is possible Surgeon General Barnes will be induced to comply with the act authorizing the expendi-ture of \$2,000 before it is too late.

THE GRANT PARISH CASE. The counsel in the Grant parish case held a consultation to-night for the purpose of agreeing upon a postponement of the case. It is though the argument had better be made when the Su preme Court meets next October, and when the political condition of affairs in all parts of the country will be more lavorable for sober judg-

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1875. IMPORTANT DECISION PENDING ON THE EN-FORCEMENT ACT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the United States against Cruikshank and others, charged with a violation of the Enforcement act in Grant parish, Louisiana, was taken up, and its argument will probably consume the remainder of the week. It comes to this Court by certificate of division from the Circuit Court of Louisiana. Judge Bradley, of the Court, was of the opinion that the act of 1870, under which the indictment is framed, is unconstitutional, and his colleague at the Circuit was of the reverse opinion. The defendants are represented by Reverdy Johnson, pavid pudley Field, John A. Campbell and Judge Marr, of Louisiana.

THE BLACK HILLS.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1875. An order will be issued from General Sperman's headquarters to-morrow inclosing a communicabeadquarters to-morrow inclosing a communica-tion from the Interior Department in relation to the Black Hills country. After referring to the ap-pointment of a geologist to explore that region and to the desire of the government to extinguish the Indian time if gold exists there, the Secretary says that the Department of the Interior has re-cently obtained information leading to the benef-that the trespassers now in the country will en-danger the success of any negotiations. He there-fore requests that the Military Department notify those interlopers to leave immediately, and to their expulsion by military force.

THE ALBANY FIGHT

The Canal Controversy and Its Lessons.

GOVERNOR TILDEN SINCERE.

Need of Reform Universally Admitted by All Parties.

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF IGNORANCE.

Indorsement of the Governor by New York Merchants.

ALBANT, March 30, 1875. The whole canal movement is a delusion and a snare, except on the part of Governor Tildeu. It is not a matter difficult to be under stood, and, indeed, if the truth must be told, all the facts contained in the Governor's exposure were notorious for years. In spite of figures, and arguments, and explanations, and even justifications, the fact remains that most of the work done on the canals in the last quarter of a century has been done in fraud, and this was so well known that it required no committee or commission of investigation to make it plain. The Governor's Message and the exhibits accompanying it were proof enough even for the most sceptical statesman in the Legislature had the purpose been honest remedial legislation. As matters stand to-day it is equally certain that it was investigation an punishment were the primary purpose of the Governor. Mr. Tilden moved for some political advantage at the same time that he was subserving the public good, and all the factions, both democratic and republican, were inspired by like

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAW. But Governor Tilden saw a chance even beyond the mere righting of wrongs and the punishment of wrongdoers, and he resolved to profit by the opportunity. It was out of this desire on his part—the wish to become democratio candidate for President-that occurred the first pretence in his grand movement against the Canal Ring. Governor Tilden knew that the practical question with which he ought to have dealt was to revent and, if possible, to punish public robbery, and he was aware also that bringing the fraudulent canal contractors to trial in the courts of the State would be a more effective method of exposing the frauds than by his own plan of an unnecessary commission of investigation.

THE TRUTH OF THE MESSAGE.

Every word that he uttered in his Message was true, and because it was true the proposed investigation was a work of supererogation. Knowing this, and knowing beside that his policy was full of peril for the public good, he pursued it for his primary purpose, while remedial legislation was left as an after consideration. This course gave the political factions the opportunity they desired; and the leaders of both parties busied themselves in killing all useful legislation while pretending to be zealous for the good of the State and the people, so that to-day the democratic Assembly and the republican Senate are at loggerheads, and nobody can see a way out of the troubles which beset both the friends and the enemies of honesty. It is possible that the Governor, in his anxiety to manage this business in his own and his belief in his own power to make the Legislature do his bidding may not have expected the opposition he has encountered, but he might ave known something of the strength of the Canal Ring in his own party and of the insincerity of the republican leaders. Alvord, Husted, Woodin and all the rest are in favor of investigation and rem edy, so they say, but not one of them has evinced honest purpose to that end. They are partisans and, what is more, most of them are the secret friends of the Canal Ring. It was not to have been expected that they would give the Governor an honest support, and they have not done so. Bestdes, the Governor knew, or should have known, there was another danger in the imbecility of the Assembly, which, in a moment of passion and excitement, might overturn all his plans if these were conceived in singleness of purpose and honesty of intention. And this is what actually happened. THE BALD-HEADED EAGLE.

Husted saw his opportunity in the wild anger nd inexperience of the House, and ar atorial party to Mexico, was at Key West when it to make that body stultily itself by indorsing the Canal Ring and the Governor at the same time. It was unscrupulous and can only be justified on the grounds of partisanship, but it was the action any partsian would have adopted when dealing with a feeble and ignorant legislative body. General Husted could in no way have better served his party and the Canal Ring even than by assuming the leadership of the democratic majority as he did and committing them to a fatal blunder by a trick. He completely outwitted his democratic opponents and at one blow placed both the Governor and the Assembly at the mercy of a republican Senate. The latter body was not slow to take advantage of their opportunity and immediately proceeded to insult the Governor and snub the Assembly. The action of last Friday night in refusing to consider either of the resolutions which came from the Assembly, and passing one of their own, by which Governor Tilden's choice of Commissioners was limited to Senatoriai approval, could have had no other purpose. The democrats have been slow to perceive that they have been outwitted and beaten, and yet this is plain to every one besides. They have no plans and, so iar as I can see, no hopes; but they still go on talking as sagely and as wildly as if they had it ih their power to dictate to their republican masters. They are even canvassing the composition of the proposed Joint Committee of Investigation, when such a committee is a thing they will never be able to extort from the Senate, except as the result of a corrupt bargain.

FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS. There is no movement as yet to set aside fraudulent contracts, and, although some new measures have been introduced into the Assembly looking to a purer administration of the Canal Department, there is no eagerness to act upon them, and it may be doubted if there will be any useful legislation on this subject during the present session. Indeed, most of the members of Assembly are so ill informed that few of them know the actual condition of legislation, even on canal matters. Some of the most intelligent among them supposed, as late as this alternoon, that the Senate had acted upon the House resolution, and it is impossible to tell how long it will be until they actually become convinced of their discomfiture. IGNORANCE AND IMPRECILITY.

This extreme ignorance and impecility in the

Assembly makes it difficult to predict what the action of that house will be upon the Senate resolution for a committee of investigation. The probabilities are, however, that the Senate resolution will pass with an amendment extending the period of investigation from 1868 to 1869, so as to include as many years of republican administration as possible. Even this extension may not be accepted by the Senate, which has it in its power to dictate to the Assembly any course the republican majority may choose to follow. For the present the republicans are willing to rather than act, and so pursue the make believe policy, which, after all, is what the Canal Ring most desire. That body of astute politicians has recovered from the scare into which its members were precipitated by the Governor's Message, and the present dilatory way of dealing with the question raises their spirits day by day, as nothing whatever was done to-day, the Senate adjourning over till the morning instead of holding an evening session for Senator Woodin to expound his views. This was a perfect boliday to them, and it would not be surprising if

the policy that would be so grateful to them of letting the matter die should be adopted in their

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR TILDEN ON THE CANAL QUESTION INDORSED BY THE COTTON EXCHANGE-MEETING OF MERCHANTS AT THE

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TO-MORROW. At the close of business hours yesterday the members of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting to take action on the recent message of Governor Tilden regarding the canal frauds. The President Mr. Henry Hentz, in calling the meeting to order stated its object and expressed the hope that the members were desirous of lending their aid to expose corruption in any shape. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Colonel F. W. Baker and unanimously adopted:—

Colonei F. W. Baker and unanimously adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas Governor Samuel J. Tilden has in a recent message, exposed the corrupt management of our canals, ably and fearlessly showing the manner in which trauls have been perpetrated, and has recommended such action as will tend to prevent the recurrence of such frauls in the future; and whereas, although as dealers in cotton we are not directly interested in the management of the canals, yet believing that it is the duty of every citizen to aid in the preservation and improvement of the transportation facilities of our State and city and to prevent, as far as in our power, their being made use of by rings or cliques for their individual profit; therefore, made use of by rings of cliques for the section of the Resolved, That we heartily approve of the action of the Governor and the members of the Legislature who have seconded his efforts to secure reform and prevent francis in the future management of the canal interests of the

State.

Resolved, That we accept the invitation of the Produce Exchange to attend a joint meeting of the different trade bodies at the Produce Exchange, on Thursday next, to take action in the matter before refer to and that our members be and are hereby requested to altend said meeting.

JAMES F. WENMAN.

S. D. HARRISON.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1875. THOMAS SCOTT.

COMING MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

The mercantile community seem to be fully roused as to the importance of giving their moral support to the Governor in his crusade against the Canal Ring, and to-morrow they will meet in mass convention for this purpose, at the Produce Exchange, at two o'clock P. M. The Board of Managers and the members of the Exchange some days ago conceived the idea of this meeting, and intended to confine it strictly to members of that organization, expecting that similar organizations in other branches of trade more or less interested in cheap transportation would take important action. Since then, however, the Board have been urged to make the ever, the Board have been urged to make the meeting more general, so as to allow all classes of business men to unite in the demonstration. They have, consequently, extended invitations to all organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Grocers and Importers' Board of Trade, the Cotton Exchange, the Butter and Cheese Exchange, the Cheap Transportation Association, the Maritime Exchange, the Wine and Spirits Association, and indeed all merchants, to participate. The meeting will be held in the large room on the second door, which will accommodate 2,000 persons. A number of prominent speakers, it is understood, will address the meeting, which was originally set for yesterday, but changed by the Committee of Arrangements to Thursday. The Exchange has appointed Messrs, Alexander E. Orr, Carlos Cobb and William H. Philips a committee to drait resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

DR. R. F. STEVENS' LECTURE ON THE HISTORY OF CANAL FRAUDS.

A meeting of the Municipal Reform Association of the Seventh Assembly District was held last evening at No. 43 South Washington square, for the purpose of listening to an address by Dr. R. F. Stevens, upon the subject of "Canal Francis, Their History and Results," Dr. Stevens, from naving lived a long time at Syracuse and in the central portion of the State, claimed especial fa-

Dr. Stevens traced the history of the canals and their subsequent enlargement growing out of the demand for increased facilities. In the days when the original canal was built laboring men were accustomed to vie with each other as to the amount of work they could do each day, but in later years they evidently do as little as possible. Out or this grew the system of letting out the work of enargement in jobs and by contract to the lowest bidders. Under the contract system men became skilled in the required kind of labor, and contractors became experts, not only in the manage ment of targe bodies of laborers, but also in the means of obtaining desirable contracts; canal contracting became a business, and its leaders

contracting because a business, and its leaders were often men of vast business capacity. By degrees some of these men began to monopolize the ousiness and to be called the "Canal King," They became the most skillin and shrewd political managers in this State.

HOW THE RING MANAGED POLITICS.

For many years a partnership had existed between the two principal leaders, Beiden and Denison—the former a republican and the latter a democrat—and these men with their associates manipulated nominations in both parties, always being careful to secure control of a sufficient number of delegates to State conventions to secure the nomination of Canal Commissioners and others in their interest. Beyond this they had usually secured a sufficient number of members of the Assembly to organize that body by the election of a Speaker, as in the present instance, who would in turn appoint for them the chairman of the Committee on Canals. The chairman of the present canal Committee in the House is the brother-in-iaw of the republican head of the Canal Ring. Their doings do not consist only of wrong Ring. Their doings do not consist only of wrong

Ring. Their doings do not consist only of wrong measurements of earth or rock removed in straw bids, in slighting the construction of embankments of in false accounts, but also of the use of reprehensible means to procure legislation and ob an contracts upon their own terms.

No one accustomed to attend the State conventions could have failed to note the presence of certain prominent members of the Canal Ring, and rarely had the Frience of candidates been successful in procuring nominations except by pledging subserviency to the demands of the Ring. During the present session the most prominent members of the Ring have remained at Albany to watch the course of legislation.

pledging subservices of the demans of the Ring. During the present session the most prominent members of the Ring nave remained at Albany to watch the course of legislation.

INSTANCES OF FRADD.

The present Lieutenant Governor narrated to him a case in which the State was sued for a large amount for bottoming out one of the side cut canais near Buffalo. They employed an engineer to determine the dimensions of the embankment that would be formed by the earth or sediment alleged to shave been removed, and found that the amount would nave been sufficient if snovelled back to more than fill the whole prism of the canal. Upon visiting the locality no evidence was lound of the removal of any considerable quantity of earth.

At the time of the first enlargement of the canal there were left upon each side what were termed "bench walls," the removal of which had given the contractor ample opportunities of making money. The process was perfectly simple, and consisted first in having control of the local engineers and second in informing those officers how much money it was de-ired to make by the job and his certificate of measurement was made to state that the requisite number of cases it will be found that the amount of earth stated to have been removed would be sufficient to fill the canal to a level of the top of the bench walls. The payment of such large sums as had been referred to in the Governor's recent message without any just returns had greatly retarded the completion of the enlargement, for it was perfectly true that money enough had been paid to enlarge the canal to seventy leet in width and seven feet in depth. Another effect of these frands had been the necessity of high tolls, which diverted trade to other channels. They encouraged the Canadians to enlarge the Welland Canal and improve the St. Lawrence.

Governor Tilden Praised.

The nomination and election of Governor Tilden meant the irecing of the condition the Canal Ring gathered in mil force to defeat his nomination. Now that the exposure has been m

adjourned.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1875. The General Appropriation bill, approved by the Governor and promulgated in the Republican to-day, is denounced by Lieutenant Governor Antoine and Speaker Hahn, in a communicatio to the Secretary of State, as a gross, unwarrantable and criminal act of forgery, and is not the act certified and signed by them. They request the Secretary of State to revoke and annul the promulgation of said act, and the Attorney Genpromulgation of said act, and the Attorney General to take steps to find out the guilty parties and nave them prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. The changes made from the original appropriations show a decrease in several items of over \$137,000 and an increase of other items of \$11,400. Senstor Waarton, Chairman of the Finance Committee, certifies that he compared the bill, as published in the Republican, with the bill passed by both houses, and with the bill as signed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, and that the statement is correct as to the changes and alterations made, so far as the figures and amounts are concerned.

MINERS ON A RAID.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 30, 1875. Nearly one hundred and fifty armed raiders were in procession to-day, and visited Yorktown, Spring Mountain, Audenreid. Beaver Meadow, Jeansville and other collieries on a scouting expedition, and made all persons stop who were engaged on dead made all persons stop who were engaged on dead work. No one was injured and no damage was done. It is reported that 50,000 bags of flour werd purchased for the miners in the Lenigh region last week with the funds of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and is now delivered in the neighborhood of Audenreid and Beaver Meadow, whence it will be distributed to those in need throughout this and the adjoining regions.

THE MINERS MOLLIFIED ..

HAZELTON, Pa., March 30, 1875. The mob which left Audenreid this morning for this place was intercepted at Beaver Meadow mines by Pather Warren, the Catholic priest o Audenried, who persuaded them to disperse and return to their homes. The Hazeltonians have thus escaped a second invasion, which threatened serious consequences, and everything is now quiet. Many shots were fired last evening by the rioters while rallying their forces, five of which went through a window of the Yorktown Company's store. At Beaver Brook two of the firemen were driven from their work and one of them compelled to join the ranks of the rioters.

THE CHICAGO EDITOR'S IMPRISON.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 30, 1875. All the morning papers have editorials condemning the course of Judge Williams in sending Mr. Storey, the editor of the Times to prison, and denounce the action as a judicial outrage. Tribune says:- "Judge Wilhams forgets that recently in New York three judges were persistently attacked and pursued to impeacement by journals of that city, and that one of them died of shame and remorse. In the case of storey, however, it does not appear that the administration of justice has been impeded one jota."

Late last night the following tengram was received by the attorneys for Mr. Story from their partner in Waukegan:—

partner in Waukegan: —
Following is an order for release of Mr. Story: —
"Upon plaintiff in error entering into recognizance
before the Sheriff in \$2.500 with George Chandler, surely,
he will be discharged from custor."

MILLIAM K. MCALLISTER,
Judge Supreme Court."

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's

DIED.

Tweddle.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, Maggie J., wife of William D. Tweddle, and eldest daughter of George W. We.sh.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

[For other Deaths see Eighth Page.] DO NOT THROW YOUR LIFE AWAY BY NEG-lecting a chronic cough that HALE'S BONKY OF HORE-HOUND AND TAR Would cure in a few days. PIRE'S TOOTHACHE PROPS cure in one minute.

A .- THE HUGE, DRASTIC, GRIPING, SICK EN-A.—THE HUGE, DRASTIC, GRIPING, SICKENing pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are tast being supersoded by Dr. Pierce's Fleasant Purgative Pellets, or sugarconted, Concentrated koot and Herbal Juice, Anti-bitious Granulesthe "Little Glant" Cathartie or Multum in Parvo Physic, Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the julices of the most valuable roots and herbal hier active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or granules, searcely larger than mustard seed, renders each little pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, white they are mitch more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thaser, of Baconsburg, Ohto, writes:—"Ergard your Fellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and loaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillon, D. T., say:

Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillon, D. T., say:

"We think they are goint to sell like hot cakes as scope as recopie get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those who have used them like them much better than large pills." ALL KINDS WIRE SIGNS AND BANNERS made, packed and shipped to order by HOJER & GRAHAM, 97 Duane street.

ily eradicated using Wolcott's Catarrie Annihilator while Pain Paint subdues inflammation and pain in stantly. ANOTHER SUFFERER CURED. -DISCHARGED

ALARMING SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH SPEED

from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory Fleumatism in my shoulders, ingers and feet; suffered tearfully for three years; fried everything; lost all hope Dr. Gilles' Linimint found of Ammonia effected a complete cure. ELLEN SMITH,

No. 72 Plane street, Fall River, Mass.
Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 431 Sixth av., N. Y.

A .- PRACTICAL JOKES ABOUND ON THE 1ST of April. A delightful reality is KNOX's spring style of gentlemen's flars, to be procured exclusively at 21 Proadway and in the Firth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale buyers should make their selections at 212 Broadway.

CURE YOUR COUGH BY USING MME. POR-IRON HOOP SPRING TRUSSES WERE THE

NAUSEA, HEADACHE, FURRED TONGUE, BITter mouth and had breath in the morning are dismissed by MILK OF MAGNISIA, a remedy indorsed by the faculty. The nervous sensations produced by indigestion are always conquered by it. Druggists self it.

NO ONE SHOULD NEGLECT A COUGH.—WIS-TAR'S BAISAN OF WILD CHERRY will effect a cure; 500 and \$1 a bottle: large bottles much the cheaper. WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.,—G. RAUCHFUSS, PRAC-tical Wigmaker and Importer of Human Hair. 44 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A - 25 WILL SECURE THE MOST VALUABLE
A. compension of beautiful fancies that has been
published in many years, F. G. De Fondaine's "Oyelopedia of the Best Inoughts of Charles Dickons." Pubhished by E. J. HALE & SON, I. Murray street, and solid
by all booksellers.

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